

CANADIAN

# Welfare

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Vital Statistics

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## *The Shape of Things to Come*

THE feature article of this issue, "The New Social Objectives", by the distinguished Acting Director of the International Labour Office, constitutes an impressive beginning for the series of articles which WELFARE hopes to carry in succeeding numbers on the various aspects of planning for the post-war world. Our December issue, for example, will carry an article by the Reverend J. R. Mutchmor, Secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church of Canada, on "The Church's Quest for World Order". This will be followed by articles in the new year dealing with the various aspects of welfare and reconstruction, such as the post-war development of the Canadian social services, housing, the implications of full employment for the Canadian economy, post-war social insurances, the role of women in the post-war world, the private agencies in the post-war period, and a number of others. In this way WELFARE hopes that it may be able to stimulate discussion and interest among board members, social workers, and interested students of the social scene in Canada, to the point where all of us will begin to get some clear, consistent picture of the frame-work in which the health and welfare agencies of the country will be privileged to operate, in the Canada of tomorrow, that will surely face its post-war destiny as "master of its fate" and "captain of its soul".

One of the most hopeful things about the state of the public mind in Canada today is the measure of concern that is being shown by citizen groups and governments alike with regard to the over-all importance of planning to meet our post-war problems. This is, in fact, one of the most important differences between Canada's attitude in the present world struggle and its attitude in World War I. Governments and citizen groups alike have shown increasing concern, ever since the outbreak of the present war, that the termination of hostilities should not find us as unprepared as we were in 1918 to meet the challenge brought by the change-over from war to peace. This is a wholly healthy sign; and it reflects not just a negative fear of consequences as to the attitude which our men in uniform may take, if they return to a Canada chaotically unorganized to face the peace as it was in 1918. Rather does it represent, in our opinion, a genuine and perceptible growth in the social conscience of the Canadian people—brought about both by our experiences arising out of the last war, and equally, perhaps, by our vivid recollection of the depression's aftermath.

On all levels of government—municipal, provincial and federal—we find this unprecedented concern for post-war planning. The Federation of Mayors and Municipalities showed in its Ottawa assembly this spring a very great measure of

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interest. Almost all of the provincial associations of municipalities have struck special committees, or given special attention on their programs to problems of the post-war period. Provincial governments, as in British Columbia, have passed special legislation, setting up research committees or commissions to examine the various aspects of rehabilitation and reconstruction as they fall within provincial jurisdiction. The Federal government has its committees on re-establishment and rehabilitation to deal with the problem of planning demobilization. It has also its Committee on Reconstruction to deal with the larger change-over of the nation as a whole from war to peace; and while the main interests of this Committee seem to have centred to date on plans for economic reconstruction, industrial demobilization, and broad measures designed to achieve the goal of full employment, there are some indications now that it realizes also the importance of planning, as part of the reconstruction program, an adequate program of social services and social security.

Surely, out of all this welter of concern on the part of government bodies for the problems of the after war, there must be some grounds for hope that solutions will be found for some at least of the problems of the reconstruction period. We have mentioned only the evidences of official governmental concern with these matters. To list the private bodies which are showing similar interest would take a volume in itself. One of the difficulties, in fact, may well be the confusion which will arise from the varying opinions of all of us—both great and small—who pose as Canada's would-be economic and social planners. One of the jobs of the Committee on Reconstruction is of course to sift out and synthesize the views and suggestions of various groups. Already, in fact, the Committee has received literally hundreds of briefs and master plans. One of the dangers, too, is that people may come to think that a suggested solution becomes an accomplished fact merely by talking enough about it. There are indications that this is the case with that much overworked phrase "full employment".

Before we solve the problems of the post-war world with any fancy phrases, creating "full employment" with a glib linguistic wave of the magic wand, and dispensing with supplementary social services as being no longer necessary, it will behoove us to recall that the Annual Report of the Statutory Committee for the British Unemployment Insurance Fund, in 1941, warned "against excessive hopefulness as to what may be accomplished by government action in solving the critical problems of reconstruction". The Report goes on to say that "it is believed that the burden on the Unemployment Fund will be even greater after the present war (than after that of 1914-18) because in addition to the industrial dislocation common to both wars, there is in this war an even greater regional dislocation resulting from high concentration of activity in some areas, and transference to those areas of large numbers of work people whose homes and regular work places remain elsewhere".

Social workers and citizens who support social welfare undertakings are usually credited more with humanitarian impulses than with an extensive amount of realism in their make-up. Here is an opportunity for all of us, without being unduly pessimistic as to Canada's ability to solve its major problems in the post-war period, to insist that common sense and realism in our planning require concern not only with plans and projects for economic reconstruction, but, equally, intensive concentration on measures of social rehabilitation and social security.

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# The New Social Objectives

E. J. PHELAN

*Acting Director, International Labour Office*

WE ARE constantly being reminded that the main objectives of the present war are social rather than political or even economic. President Roosevelt has told us to look forward to a world where we shall enjoy freedom from fear and freedom from want. Mr. Eden reminds us that the British government, "has declared that social security must be

the first object of our domestic policy abroad not less than at home". "My war aims", says Ernest Bevin, "are summed up in the phrase 'the motive of our life shall be social security'". Vice-President Wallace declares that the century which will come out of this war "can be and must be the century of the common man".

## History of Social Reforms

The International Labour Office is the permanent secretariat of the International Labour Organization, an international association of nations set up under the Peace Treaties concluded after the 1914-1918 war for the purpose of promoting social justice and establishing international social standards. The seat of the I.L.O. is Geneva, Switzerland, but the working centre was established in Montreal in 1940 when the course of the war made communications difficult and threatened to isolate the I.L.O. in continental Europe.

Following the resignation of Mr. John G. Winant from his post as Director of the I.L.O., to become United States Ambassador to Great Britain, his duties were taken over by Mr. Edward J. Phelan, who became Acting Director.

Mr. Phelan has been associated with the International Labour Office since its inception. He was trained in the British Civil Service and collaborated in the drafting of the Constitution of the I.L.O. before and during the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919. He was Chief of the Diplomatic Division under the first Director, Albert Thomas, of France. He was then appointed Assistant Director in 1933, and Deputy Director of the I.L.O. in 1938. Mr. Phelan has the unique record of having attended every meeting of the Governing Body and every session of the International Labour Conference. He has thus had close relations with Ministers, Government representatives and labour leaders from every industrial country in the world. That Mr. Phelan and the I.L.O. staff are at present in Montreal is Canada's good fortune.

To measure the full significance of this unanimous assent to the primacy of social objectives, it may not be superfluous to look back briefly over the social history of our industrial age. Let us take three world wars as our landmarks. At the time of the Napoleonic wars, the modern factory system was just beginning. Old methods of small-scale production by skilled handicraftsmen were rapidly being superseded by the machine. In place of the old hand workers, a proletariat, both urban and rural, was making its appearance. The more perspicacious or more humane in all classes of society were beginning to be appalled by the social consequences of the unrestricted exploitation of the workers, and particularly of the women and young children. Tentative steps were being taken towards the enactment of legislation to protect these weakest members of the working class. But it would never have occurred to any statesman in the countries that were

leagued with or against Napoleon to suggest that the object of the war was to secure a decent life for the working man. It is true that in 1818 Robert Owen, the English cotton manufacturer, presented to the plenipotentiaries of the Conference of European Powers then meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle, a memorial in which he argued that a reform in the conditions of labour, such as he had carried out in his own mills, would be in the interest of all classes of society. There is no reason, however, to suppose that these proposals were seriously considered by those to whom they were addressed.

Nevertheless, the efforts of Robert Owen and others in the various industrial countries to arouse public opinion to action against the worst abuses of the factory system gradually proved successful, and the century that elapsed between the end of the Napoleonic wars and the outbreak of war in 1914 witnessed a gradual but effective extension of protective labour legislation.

The second half of this hundred-year period witnessed the beginnings of a new branch of social reform: social insurance. The first social insurance legislation was enacted in Germany in the years 1883 to 1889. Previous labour legislation had been mainly of a protective character. Social insurance, based on a recognition of the mental and moral ravages caused among the workers by a haunting sense of material insecurity, must be regarded as a most important step forward in

the process of social emancipation.

The war of 1914 to 1918 was the first in modern times to involve the mobilization of the total energies and resources of the nations engaged in it. Such mobilization could not but have far-reaching social consequences. It was brought home vividly to the privileged that, if the active participation of relatively underprivileged groups, such as the manual workers and the women, was essential to the successful prosecution of the war, both in the trenches and on the home front, it might be socially advantageous to secure more active participation of the same groups in the peace-time life of the community. Many were the statesmen who promised the workers a better life after the war, "homes fit for heroes", and so on; and the impetus given by the war to the extension of suffrage and other civil rights to women is also fresh in our memories.

Viewed in comparison with the more considered and more detailed pledges that are being formulated today, the promises made to the workers in the last war have a vague and improvised air. They were put forward, as it were, as a kind of supplement to the main objectives to be pursued during the war and at the peace conference. President Wilson's Fourteen Points contained no reference to social reforms. Not only was there no recognition of the primacy of the social objective—that objective was regarded by very few as one to be borne con-

stantly in view if a just and suitable peace was to be secured.

### **Leeds Conference—1916**

The accredited representatives of the workers themselves, though they were not slow to express the workers' aspirations towards a better social order, usually formulated their specific demands in terms which today seem startlingly modest and incomplete. Thus, the Resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference held at Leeds in July, 1916, which are usually regarded as the most authoritative expression of the organized workers' demands during the last war, refer to such points as the following: the right of every workman to work "wherever he can find employment"; organization of emigration and immigration, and granting of equality of rights to foreign workers; enactment of social insurance legislation; prohibition of employment of children under fourteen years of age; prohibition of night work for women and young persons under eighteen; compulsory weekly rest; maximum work day of ten hours (eight hours in mines and unhealthy industries); promotion of industrial health and safety; creation or extension of factory inspectorates. (It should however be borne in mind that, when the world's statesmen came to draft the peace treaties early in 1919, they were not merely confronted by these modest demands put forward on behalf of the organized workers in the allied countries. To quote Professor Shotwell, "the

revolutionary movement, triumphant in Russia, was threatening to overwhelm the whole tottering fabric of the state system of Europe. . . . There was fighting in the streets of Berlin, Vienna and Budapest. No one could then foretell what might be in store for the rest of Europe. There were millions of soldiers still to be demobilized.") \*

### **I.L.O. Commenced—1919**

It was against this background that the International Labour Organization was conceived and brought into being; and it must be a matter for some surprise to those who have no direct knowledge of what was going on behind the scenes in the last months of the war and early in 1919 that an organization of such scope and effectiveness should have been created at that time, and that the Preamble to its Constitution should contain so specific a recognition of the essential importance of social objectives. "Universal peace" this Preamble declares "can be established only if it is based upon social justice"; yet "conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required." Such declarations go far beyond a recognition of the need for mere protective legislation. Indeed, "social

\*The Origins of the International Labour Organization, New York, Columbia University Press, 1934, Vol. I., p. xxi.



justice" is a conception which goes considerably beyond the normal implications of "social insurance" or "social security".

Having thus stated the problem, the Preamble proceeds to indicate, by way of example, the reforms that are "urgently required". The examples given are: "the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures."

The reading of this list of reforms inspires two reflections: in the first place it seems, even at the present day, remarkably bold and complete; secondly, in comparison with the programs and reforms on a national or international scale to which we have since become accustomed, its phrasing and arrangement seem rather unscientific, not to say amateurish. The reforms themselves can be conveniently subdivided into at least four distinct groups: (a) measures of ordinary labour protection (limitation of hours of work, protection of women and young per-

sons, protection against industrial disease and accident); (b) social insurance measures (provision for old age and injury); (c) measures which, it is clear to us today, cannot be brought into effect without far-reaching economic reforms (the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage); and (d) political measures (recognition of the principle of freedom of association).

### Protective Legislation

As regards the measures covered by the first of these items (ordinary protective legislation), the International Labour Organization has been at the centre of a rapid and extensive movement throughout the period between the two wars. A large proportion of the Draft Conventions adopted at the successive International Labour Conferences have dealt with measures under this head, and these Draft Conventions have been very widely ratified and applied. Moreover, even where, for one reason or another, it has been impossible to obtain ratification of the specific Conventions themselves, the standard set by them, and the influence and advice of the International Labour Office, have availed to produce substantial progress. Much remains to be done in many parts of the world; and one of the primary tasks of the International Labour Organization after the present war will still be that of ensuring that economic development and industrialization are not allowed to proceed

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## Campaign Results

**C**OMMUNITY CHEST campaigns in thirteen cities this fall have had the hardest uphill struggle of any year since the outbreak of war. Results reported as *WELFARE* goes to press are not yet sufficiently final to justify an over-all verdict of "successful" or "unsuccessful". Final results will appear in the December issue, inclusive, it is hoped, of the November campaign results in Saskatoon, Guelph, Joliette, Lachine and Sherbrooke.

For a number of the larger chests—Montreal's Combined Jewish Appeal, Toronto's Federation for Community Service, Hamilton's United Home Front Appeal, the Winnipeg and Edmonton Chests—oversubscription of the campaign objective is already an accomplished fact. Quebec City's joint appeal of three agencies—Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and Salvation Army has reported the largest percentage of over-subscription of them all,—113%,—"and not yet complete".

Totals in other cities vary from moderately successful, to indecisive, to definitely disappointing. London, for example, reported a last minute total of \$85,000 on a goal of \$90,000. The Halifax Welfare Fund reported at its closing approximately \$106,000 on a combined objective of \$110,000,—the largest effort of its kind in the city's history. Effective clean-up in both cities is expected to bring the final figure enticingly near the 100% mark.

In Vancouver's joint campaign, however, combining the main chest, the Catholic chest for two years, and the Salvation Army for sixteen months, results have been sticky and after twenty-five days of canvassing are still reported as indecisive. The appeal there has obviously encountered difficult delays, and the result hinges on the final returns from the employee groups. Victoria too has been slow in finalizing its results, and the same can be said of Ottawa where the outcome hinges on the Civil Service results which in some branches will not be known until after the Victory loan.

Final results, however, in these campaigns and in Toronto's United Jewish Welfare Fund appeal are expected to be reasonably satisfactory, and in most cases better than last year.

Less encouraging are the returns from Montreal's Financial Federation, from the Catholic Chest in Montreal and Toronto, and from Kingston. In all of these, except possibly Kingston, results as reported seem to be reasonably final, and indications are that the final totals will not only be short of the objectives set, but also definitely less than last year. Montreal's largest chest in particular faces a difficult year with a shortage of \$39,000 on a less than minimum objective.

New efforts of note are those of Niagara Falls with its new Community Chest, Belleville, Moncton,

Saint John, St. Thomas and Timmins. Of these the results shown for Saint John's combined appeal, where strenuous efforts have been made for some years to bring into being a chest, are particularly encouraging.

Scattered results from individual agency appeals,—the Y.M.C.A. in Toronto,—the V.O.N. in Sydney, Amherst and Cornwall,—the Salvation Army in Ottawa, indicate that agencies too are having their successes in this most difficult of all campaign years. Owen Sound reports that all individual appeals, "except one, now in progress and

therefore incomplete" have reached their objectives. Reports from other centres and other agencies indicate less satisfactory results. All in all, the chests, the combined appeals, and the individual agency drives across the country show a wide measure of variation, on the whole greater than in other years. The only sure conclusion to be drawn from this year's experience is that local conditions, local leadership, local organization, local attitudes are still the all-important variables which ensure a campaign's final success,—or compass its failure.

### CANADIAN COMMUNITY CHEST RESULTS

17 campaigns in 13 cities, as of October 15, 1942

CITY AND NAME OF CAMPAIGN	Objective	Amount Collected	Percentage of Objective
Edmonton Community Chest.....	\$ 90,000	\$ 91,158	102.4%
Halifax Welfare Fund.....	\$110,000	\$106,000	96.3%
Hamilton United Home Front.....	\$162,594	\$164,450	101.0%
Kingston Community Chest.....	\$ 31,500	\$ 23,500	74.0%
London Community Chest.....	\$ 90,000	\$ 85,000	94.4%
Montreal Financial Federation.....	\$752,000	\$716,000	95.2%
Montreal Federation of Catholic Charities....	\$190,000	\$180,872	95.2%
Montreal Combined Jewish Appeal.....	\$558,000	\$566,580	101.5%
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies was part of the Combined Jewish Appeal and raised \$314,733 on an objective of \$310,000, 101.5%.			
Niagara Falls Community Chest.....	\$ 20,000	\$ 17,500	87.5%
Ottawa Community Chests.....	\$180,000	\$137,351	76.3%
Regina Community Chest.....	\$ 35,000	\$ 37,432	106.9%
Toronto Federation for Community Service....	\$698,247	\$706,052	101.1%
Toronto Federation of Catholic Charities.....	\$116,675	\$112,000	95.9%
Toronto United Jewish Welfare Fund.....	No details	Expect to reach objective	
Greater Vancouver War Chest.....	\$500,000	\$388,664	78.0%
Community Chest of Greater Victoria.....	\$ 80,000	\$ 63,232	79.0%
Community Chest of Greater Winnipeg.....	\$315,000	\$323,247	102.3%
UNITED HOME SERVICES CAMPAIGNS			
Belleville United Home Services Campaign.....	\$ 15,000	No report	
Moncton Home Services Fund Campaign.....	\$ 20,000	\$ 11,323	56.6%
Saint John, N.B., United Services Campaign....	\$ 45,000	\$ 43,000	95.5%
St. Thomas United Home Services Campaign....	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,011	94.2%
Timmins Welfare Federation.....		\$ 1,400	
Quebec City Joint Campaign.....	\$ 15,000	\$ 17,000	113.0%

# Training School Needs

NELL WEST

IT SEEMS rather like banging one's head against a wall to enter into a discussion on how training school needs can be more adequately met at a time when three of the most modern and up-to-date

schools in Canada have been given over to military authorities for the duration—Portage la Prairie in Manitoba, Bowmanville and Galt in Ontario.

Perhaps herein lies the challenge—is the public aware of the importance of these schools? Is it aware that delinquency among juveniles is one of the great social problems in the war? Have social workers done everything possible to familiarize the public with this problem? Have they any data on how really effective the Training Schools have been in the rehabilitation of youth?

SCHOOLS AS For some years there has been an agitation for training schools to be used as clinical centres where agencies might send children with difficult behaviour problems, for supervision and study, before their behaviour patterns were too deeply seated and before the community for its own protection demanded the removal of those children.

*From her rich experience as Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Welfare for Ontario and later as head of the Galt Training School for Girls, Mrs. West, formerly Nell Wark, now Director of Women's Voluntary Services for Canada, outlines her ideas on training school needs in a manner that will stimulate and provide discussion.*

The child at present is sent to an institution usually as the last resort in treatment and the substitution is expected to do for the child what the agency has failed to do. The habits are deep-seated and a wide variety

of patterns is found; for example, there is the feeble-minded child who must be put some place; there is the near genius who is emotionally unstable; there is the normal child who has developed anti-social attitudes, and there is the truant with no anti-social attitude. It is expected that the one institution with a limited staff will provide a program to meet the needs of each of these, because it is known that any program to be fully successful in the rehabilitation of the behaviour problem child must be individualized and designed to train the potentialities in each individual so that he or she may desire to become a productive member of society.

STANDARDS This brings us to important considerations. Much thought should be given to establishing standards that may be developed and put into effect.

At present what is most likely to happen, in the institutions where there is this wide divergence

in pattern and where there is limitation in staff and where the educational facilities, equipment and staff very often do not compare in standard to that found in the community? In most cases the program developed will be directed toward meeting the problem of the most difficult child and by so doing the child with the lesser problem may have its problem accentuated.

There is a danger that in an effort to reduce costs the administration may rationalize to the extent that maintenance work will become synonymous with education and the program will emphasize effort designed to the advantage of management rather than the development of the personality of the child.

**SCHOOL TO BE PART OF COMMUNITY** The training school should be a part of the community and every effort should be made to have the children enter into the community activities. Life for these children is a continuing stream of experiences, as it is for any of us, and it cannot be broken up into isolated parts. The training program will fail unless it is definitely related to the experiences to be met in the community.

**QUALIFICATIONS OF STAFF MEMBERS** To develop a highly individualized institutional program requires a clinical approach and classification of each child. This, in turn, requires a high degree of skill, experience and training on the part of staff members and here-in lies a fundamental difficulty

that must be overcome. It is a difficulty because there are no standards of qualification set up for staff members—the trial and error method of selection prevails throughout. Standards are difficult to establish because salaries are low and experienced persons are, therefore, not attracted to the work, and living accommodation is unsatisfactory. Such a policy makes for constant staff changes and it has been very truly stated that the finest equipment in the world cannot compensate for deficiencies of the administrative staff and their assistants.

**CASE LOADS TOO HEAVY** There is a time lag in the standard of placement work in training schools. Child Welfare authorities have known for many years that to give effective supervision, case loads should not exceed fifty to seventy-five cases. Yet in the specialized service of behaviour problems the placement worker of the training school is expected to do a constructive piece of work and carry a case load much in excess of this standard and, in addition, cover a very wide area of country.

**ADEQUATE CASE HISTORIES** Some assistance could be given these workers in their task if uniform, adequate case histories of the child before his or her entry to school were available from the social agencies and if these histories were continued during residence in the institution. In such histories, the emotional and psychological factors should be emphasized. As Healy points



out, it is not "poverty, immorality, illegitimacy, drunkenness, etc., in a family that are important but rather the child reaction to them".

**ADMISSIONS VS. COMMITMENTS** The question of admission is an important one and the discussion\* on this subject in April "Canadian WELFARE" is illuminating. The writer heartily agrees that "we must recognize that a boy loses something when committed to a training school,—some indefinable character strength

\*"Debatable Points in Industrial School Treatment", by Harry Atkinson.

which he finds it difficult to regain upon release"; and if we are sincere in our concept that training schools should be educational rather than punitive, it would seem imperative that we continually emphasize the need for encouraging admissions rather than commitments. In the writer's experience, the attitude of the child toward the training school is very different if entry to it is by way of admission rather than by commitment and this holds true even with the child who has had court experience.

### MISS RUBY BARRETT

SOCIAL WORKERS and Board Members who attended the Montreal Conference in May of this year, and particularly child welfare workers throughout Ontario, were deeply shocked to learn the news of the death, in a motor accident, of Miss Ruby Barrett, Executive Secretary of the Guelph Children's Aid Society, on September the 5th, 1942.

One of the outstanding graduates of the Toronto School of Social Work, from the class of 1938, Ruby Barrett went directly to Guelph on completion of her course. She soon established herself as a child welfare executive of exceptional promise and ability. Her attractive personality and personal charm won friends for her not only within the range of her professional contacts, but additionally within the community where she worked.

The following is an extract from a letter written to Miss Agnes McGregor, Associate Director of the Toronto School of Social Work, by Miss Barrett less than three weeks before her death, in which she outlined the part she hoped to play in the fight for a better way of living:

"I am pretty sure now that my place in the future must be with the problems of community building. I see no simple, straight-forward method toward the sort of democracy I would value, nor can I accept any of the facile reform programs that have yet been proposed to me. I think we are only beginning to learn a little about the sort of co-operation and structure we shall need, to make our complicated society work. I would like to be one of those learning and trying, and I am particularly interested in the development of actual practical methods, (and that, of course, involves a working out of principles underlying methods). In my small way here I have been struggling with these problems. I know that others in social work are doing the same thing. But are we concerned *enough*?"

# British Columbia

## Farm Service Corps

An account by the Superintendent of Child Welfare of British Columbia of the organization of a corps of school children to help harvest the berry crop left untended by the evacuation of the Japanese from the Fraser Valley.

ISOBEL HARVEY

**E**ARLY last spring child welfare and group workers in Vancouver began to worry about the possibility of Vancouver school children being called to gather the berry crop in the Fraser Valley. With the evacuation of the Japanese, many farms had been taken over by farmers inexperienced in berry-growing and without the large families which had made the Japanese berry farm an independent family organization. Neither the growers nor the Labour Employment Service saw the necessity for any special set-up to meet the labour needs, because they expected to get pickers in large numbers from the prairies. However, when the berries began to ripen and there was no sign of any imported help the growers appealed to the Provincial Government, and the resources of the Provincial Health and Welfare Services and of the Department of Labour were mobilized. With only a week to organize, they were able within that time to find accommodation, engage staff, enroll pickers and the British Columbia Farm Service Corps of school children came into being.

**AGENCIES CO-OPERATING** The Council of Social Agencies looked after the enrolment of the children and provided publicity. The Metropolitan Health Services provided medical

examination for the applicants. It was left to the two Government Departments\* under the Hon. G. S. Pearson to make all the local arrangements with the growers, and to provide, with their assistance a place for the pickers to live.

Because of the difficulty in previous years with unchaperoned parties of berry pickers in the Valley, the population in general dreaded the influx of these young people, and seemed to feel that any old shack or building was good enough for pickers to live in. The Child Welfare Branch, the Labour Department and the Public Health Department spent a hectic day in the Valley trying to find at least one place where a unit of one hundred girls could be placed. Finally they settled on Mission High School, and after much persuasion and a great deal of argument it was handed over with considerable misgivings,—not unexpressed, particularly by the janitor.

**SCHOOL FACILITIES USED** Because of the shortage of cots, due to Army needs, pallets were provided by the Government and the growers sent over clean straw with which to fill them. The Auditorium,

\*The Department of the Provincial Secretary, under which the Health and Welfare Services are organized, and the Department of Labour.

although far from ideal, was the only available place to use as a dormitory. A hundred girls in one room were a difficult group to handle, but the youngsters were all good sports and did not grumble too much about the hard beds. The domestic science laboratory was turned into a kitchen and cafeteria and served the purpose well. The washrooms were adequate after the growers had been prevailed upon to install some showers.

The authorities were fortunate in being able to turn to the teaching profession for staff. Miss Hilda Cryderman of Vernon acted as Director, and she had under her a Labour Secretary and two supervisors. They did an excellent job in every way. The local Public Health Nurse visited twice daily, and Miss Tate, P.H.N., of the Provincial Board of Health spent a great deal of time checking the farms as to cleanliness of washrooms, etc. It was necessary for all water on the farms to be chlorinated for drinking, as the pickers were used to a safeguarded water supply. It was really remarkable how carefully the girls carried out their instructions in this regard after having the matter explained to them.

#### ORGANIZED INTO SQUADS

The girls were divided into squads of ten girls. Each squad had its captain, who represented them on the Camp Council. The Council drew up all regulations and probably that was the reason the regulations worked. The Squad Captain assigned the

duties within the squad, got the work order sheet from the Labour Secretary every morning and notified her if any were not reporting for duty. She had to see that the water "boy" of the day had the water pail and chlorination material, and that the members of her squad were dressed suitably for work, i.e.—that they did not use the berry field as a suitable place to acquire a suntan. The Medical Health Officer had given orders as to hats, bandanas and long sleeves, and they had to be carried out. On returning to the camp the squad captain reported to the Labour Secretary and handed in the work sheet showing the berry poundage of each of her squad. She also was responsible for reporting work conditions and keeping the Labour Secretary informed as to crop conditions, etc.

#### WORKING CONDITIONS SAFEGUARDED

Working conditions were also safeguarded by constant visits of the Labour Secretary and members of the B.C. Department of Labour to the farms. The B.C. Police inspected trucks for transportation and saw that they were safe.

The girls were paid weekly and deposited most of their money in the Camp Bank. In this way they nearly all had something to their credit at the end of the time. It was found that the youngsters under 15 were not good pickers and were inclined to be smitten with homesickness. Another year it is probable that only girls of fifteen and over will be enrolled.

A lot was learned from the ex-

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## Day Nursery Developments in Ontario

**T**HE biggest news on the day nursery front in Ontario is the announcement of the appointment of Miss Mary Blakslee, Director of the West End Creche in Toronto, as Director of Wartime Day Nurseries for the Province.

News of Miss Blakslee's appointment was received with great satisfaction by those who have followed the development of the Dominion-Provincial Agreement with respect to wartime day nurseries. Through her experience in the West End Creche over a period of years, and particularly as a result of the leadership she has given since the war in pressing for the development of more adequate day nursery facilities for children of working mothers, Miss Blakslee has established herself in the minds of all as the most capable person for this important post.

Miss Blakslee's first efforts are being directed to the establishment of a model nursery unit in Toronto, which will serve as a training ground for the staff which will be required for additional units as time goes on.

In the meantime, local committees have been set up at the request of the Provincial Inter-departmental Committee, headed by the Honourable Farquhar Oliver, Minister of Public Welfare. These local committees are set up for the most part on a municipal basis, and include, on the suggestion of

the Department of Public Welfare, the executive secretary of the local Children's Aid Society, the local Medical Officer of Health, the head of the Municipal Welfare Department, the director of the local Council of Social Agencies, where a Council exists, a representative from the School Board, (and in some cases at least, a representative from the Separate School Board), and finally a representative of Labour.

### COMMITTEES SET UP

The committees have definitely been appointed in Ottawa and in Toronto. Miss Joy Maines of the Ottawa Council of Social Agencies and Mrs. Jean Henshaw of the Ottawa Children's Aid Society are both members of the Ottawa committee. Miss Bessie Touzel of the Toronto Welfare Council and Mr. Robert Mills of the Toronto Children's Aid Society sit as members of the committee in the Ontario capital. No doubt the same is true of other cities as the local organization begins to take shape. Community planning and child welfare agencies are therefore assured of a considerable measure of representation in the development of the wartime day nursery program.

### LONDON SURVEY

That individual communities are losing no time in getting down to an analysis of their problem is shown by a report received from the Research Committee of the

Council of Social Agencies, London, Ontario. This report, which no doubt can be duplicated in many other centres of Ontario, tells how three volunteer high school teachers—Miss Louise Wyatt, Miss Madaline Roddick, and Miss Frances Wiancko — interviewed during the summer months no less than 112 firms in London, listed by the London Chamber of Commerce as having war orders or war contracts. While 80 of these indicated that they had no married women with dependent children in their employ, 32 firms replied that women with dependent children up to the age of sixteen were on their payrolls.

No less than 218 women in these plants were personally interviewed. They reported a total of 384 children,—118 of pre-school age and 266 school-age children. In 70.8 percent of the cases satisfactory care for the children during the working hours of the mother was already available on either a permanent or temporary basis. The most frequent arrangement was for care of the children by their grandmothers, and the survey showed that 38.4%, or 84 families in all, were being cared for in this way; 13.3%, or 29 families, were left in the care of other relatives; 7.3%, or 16 families, in the paid care of neighbours; 3.6%, or 8 families, in the care of paid housekeepers; and only 1%, or 2 families, in the care of the day nursery. Temporary care of a satisfactory nature was available for 7.2%, or 16 families, either through paid

school-girl help, or through temporary placement with relatives in a rural area. Unsatisfactory care was reported in the case of 64 families, totalling 29.2%. In the case of 47 families, or 21.5%, no supervision whatsoever was provided; while in 17 families, or 7.7%, unsatisfactory arrangements had been made for casual supervision by neighbours.

**NEEDS REVEALED** The Survey found a need, in the London plants which were included in the study, for a program of care for 33 children of pre-school age and 71 children of school age, with an additional 5 families requiring housekeeper service.

In the course of the interviews with the working mothers, a good deal of valuable information was received concerning other married women who would be available to work in industry if their children could be provided with adequate care. In addition, at the time of the study, the files of the London Employment Office showed 15 married women, with a total of 33 children, seeking employment.

Emphasis was laid on the need for 24-hour day nursery service, Saturdays included. The study also urged location of the nursery in a strategic position, as near as possible to the homes of the working mothers, or alternatively, near to the work centres. It was suggested, in addition, that any day nursery arrangements made in the City of London should include provision for children from the adjacent county area.



This individual study is indicative of the preliminary planning which must precede the actual establishment of needs for wartime day nursery care in the various communities throughout the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Many communities are at the present time engaged in a similar analysis of their situation. The use which the London Committee made of the information available through the London Chamber of Commerce will provide a valuable lead to other groups. In addition, the fact that employers, after September 1st, have more accurate

information on the family responsibilities of their employees, through Income Tax Form T.D.1, should make it possible for a clear picture to be obtained, without too much difficulty, as to the number of children requiring care of various types in each community, or even in each district of our cities.

The next step will be the experimental establishment of model nursery units and school programs in preparation for the large-scale expansion of the program which will undoubtedly have to come by the middle of 1943 at the latest.

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#### BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM SERVICE CORPS . . . Continued from page 13

periment. Those who were in charge all have very definite ideas now about staff, rate of pay, ages of pickers, etc. The growers want the girls back next year,—they had nothing but praise for them. Even the janitor of the school confessed that no damage had been done and that a nicer, more orderly group of girls could not be found. The question of accommodation will be the burning one next spring. The berry season is short and hardly warrants the erection of

special buildings, even if material and labour could be obtained. If the schools are to be used, school will have to stop before the end of May for the girls must be there by June first. The berry crop is valuable and this small group picked 70,000 lbs., nearly all of which was going to Great Britain. It may be, that school will be out in the Fraser Valley on May 29 next spring, and the British Columbia Farm Service Corps will be in possession of the schools.

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#### NEWS FROM EDMONTON

**T**HE Special Relief Department of Edmonton was closed on August 31st after twelve years of providing relief for unemployable men and their families. The Department's relief rolls which recorded 13,000 persons in 1939 have shown a decrease to 264 in June of this year.

The Department has been under the Superintendency of Mr. H. F. McKee. The remaining work of the Special Relief Department will be carried on by the Civic Relief Department which heretofore has served "unemployable" applicants only.

## Objectives in Modern Family Case Work

THIS article has to do with objectives in *modern* family case work. Have then our objectives changed since the early days when the Neighbourhood Workers Association of Toronto and the Family Welfare Bureau of Montreal were first established, or the much earlier days when the Charity Organization movement was spreading rapidly over the United States? My own feeling is that while our *methods* may have changed greatly, our *objectives* have remained relatively constant. Case work has always concerned itself with meeting human needs. Writing in 1912, Edward T. Devine pointed out "What Charity Organization stands for specifically is intensive, discriminating, thorough and sympathetic consideration of the individual man, woman or child, of the particular family which for any reasons fails to be self-supporting and self-sufficient." He stressed with Margaret Byington that it was the special consideration of the C.O.S. to "make a careful study of each family that becomes dependent, devising on the basis of this knowledge a plan for its rehabilitation". Other writers emphasize the need not

MISS HELEN MANN

only for rehabilitation but for aid in the elimination of the causes of poverty.

Mary Richmond, who contributed so richly to our literature, gave one of the best definitions of case work: "Social case work may be defined as the art of doing different things for and with different people by co-operating with them to achieve, at one and the same time their own and society's betterment."

We have little to add to that definition of case work today—twenty-five years later. Our objective continues to be to achieve our client's and society's betterment. Our predecessors had a remarkably clear and broad vision of the goals toward which they were working. Their limitation lay in the tools or techniques they had developed to achieve those objectives. It is in this field, the development of professional skills and techniques, that modern case workers have made their greatest contribution. Through study of their own case records and through association with psychiatrists on common problems, case workers have built up a body of professional knowledge which has made possible much more effective practice. Twenty-five years ago our case records were, for the most part, entries of grocery orders given when the wage earner was ill or unemployed;

A Manitoban, graduate of Brandon College, Miss Helen Mann is one of several outstanding social workers who have graduated into social work from the Chautauqua field. For the last seven years she has been on the staff of the Neighborhood Workers Association in Toronto, and has spent most of her summers at Schools of Social Work in New York and Chicago. At present Miss Mann is District Secretary of the St. Clair District of the Neighborhood Workers Association.

special diets ordered for expectant mothers or undernourished children; transportation arranged for clinic appointments, with sometimes a few direct words of advice when housekeeping was slovenly or the husband quarrelsome and fond of his bottle. I do not mean to belittle the service that was given at that time or the warm understanding that many case workers brought to their clients. But, by and large, it was an intuitive approach, the product of the case worker's own rich personality rather than a professional method that understood its client's emotional needs and was geared to meet them. It is this area of attitudes and emotional problems that our new skills have enabled us to treat more effectively.

#### **A New Understanding**

What then is the new understanding that the modern case worker brings to her clients? Of primary importance I would feel is her acceptance of each client as an individual, with his own problems and aspirations; no longer an alcoholic, an unemployable or a wife-beater; but Mr. Brown, who drinks or who is incapacitated, or Mr. Brown who beats his wife. It is then not the problem but the man with the problem who is the centre of our interest. This is not to overlook what we have learned in our experience with other alcoholics, in our treatment of Mr. Brown, but to realize that for him his problem has a very individual meaning and only as we understand that meaning are we able to help him.

Social case work has built up considerable literature dealing with the nature and treatment of human needs. Much of this is in fairly technical language but will well repay the effort of the case worker who reads it thoughtfully and critically. For the beginning worker or board member, this point of view may be summarized as follows:

Every individual has from birth two needs that must be satisfied more or less adequately if he is to function as a mature, responsible individual. These needs are, (1) to be able to achieve or do things on a fairly equal basis with his companions, e.g., no boy can stand up against being at the foot of the class and the 'dope' of the baseball team. Unless he can find some other sphere in which he can achieve—a good stamp collection, leadership in the Boy Scouts,—he may well be driven to achieve importance through the neighborhood gang. The other equally important need is for love and emotional security. For the young child this security must be found in his relationship to his parents and to his brothers and sisters. If the home is marred by bickerings and tensions, or if the child feels himself rejected by his parents he may never experience the security he needs for normal emotional development. The person of whom we say "she can't think of anyone but herself", and the person who flits from one illicit relationship to another are, generally, both products of such environment.

What meaning has this for us as we talk with Mr. Brown across our desk, knowing that he has just returned from a bout which has left his children without food for the rest of the week? Do we reproach him for his selfishness and lack of consideration and make him promise never to do it again before we come across with the necessary grocery order? Or do we express our understanding of how hard all this is for Mr. Brown, too? It is only within the last few years that case workers have come to accept the fact that people act the way they do in order to meet certain needs in themselves; and that we can help them change their behaviour, not by condemning it—this will only threaten them and make them cling more tightly to their behaviour and the satisfaction it brings—but by helping them find more satisfying behaviour.

Let us consider for a minute Mrs. James, who presents a problem that most family agencies are wrestling with these days. Mrs. James' husband is overseas, having enlisted shortly after war was declared. Mrs. James has become involved with another man. Her neighbors and friends are incensed; they cannot understand Mrs. James; she and her husband always seemed so happy; how can she act as she is doing? But the case worker who has recently come to know Mrs. James has learned what an unhappy childhood she had. Her father deserted when she was nine years old and her mother, overburdened with the

necessity of providing for five husky youngsters, had little energy or time to give her children love and attention. Her father's desertion was a particularly heavy blow for Mrs. James as she had been his favourite. She had never been really happy since he left until her marriage to Mr. James; she had just begun to feel secure again when his enlistment came as a second desertion. Mrs. James was not able to appreciate her husband's need for status and recognition after years of unemployment and dead-end jobs. Her childhood feelings of deprivation were reactivated to make this present loss doubly hard. The other man came along, Mrs. James accepted his early attentions, partly to punish Mr. James for his desertion, partly to meet her own need for affection and interest. Now, the criticism and the rejection of her neighbours make Mrs. James cling more tenaciously to her 'friend' as the only loving person to whom she can turn.

Clearly here is no place for a condemning, authoritative case worker. Mrs. James will need complete acceptance (note that this is not blame *nor* approbation) by her case worker if she is to sort out her feelings. Perhaps in the case worker relationship she can find some of the emotional security she so badly needs. Certainly for a woman as seriously deprived as Mrs. James, the deprivations of war are doubly hard. But having gained some security through her contact with the case worker could she not later on be helped to view

these deprivations as experiences shared by thousands of wives and perhaps find some compensation for her loss, in her status as a soldier's wife? The sense of recognition and status afforded in meetings of Regimental Auxiliaries seems to me to be highly important. Do we as case workers use the Auxiliary meetings as widely as we might as a tool in case work, or do we think of them only as social resources?

### **A New Self-discipline**

To continue our discussion of the new understanding the modern case worker brings to her job, I would consider of equal importance the case worker's understanding of herself, for we cannot 'accept' our clients until we have learned to know and accept ourselves. The skilled case worker has learned to act as a responsible professional person, conscious of her own emotional needs, and able to discipline herself so that she does not use her client relationships to meet those needs. We are all aware of certain clients with whose situation we identify quickly. Let us beware lest that identification betray us into pressing the client to solve her problem in a way that meets our need rather than her's. Do we need to punish deserting husbands? If so, let us be aware of that fact so we may be objective with Mrs. James and allow her to work through her own feelings about Mr. James. Have we a strong need to be protective and 'rescue the perishing'? Let us be aware of that lest we read the same evangelical

zeal into Mrs. Brown, who may be beginning to feel that the only possible happiness for her and the children is apart from Mr. Brown and his periodic drinking. Let us study our case records carefully, not only for better understanding of our clients but also for a better understanding of ourselves. Do we give freely to some clients and withhold from others? Is the difference based on a difference in need? Or do we give to the good client and withhold from the bad client? Let us always remember that our function is not to condemn or to reject but to understand. This is not to say that case workers approve, or should approve, of all the behaviour of their clients; but it is to say that blame and condemnation have no place in a professional attitude for they stand in the way of any helpful relationship with our clients.

This does not mean that all individuals whose behaviour is bringing them into social difficulty can be helped by case work treatment. The skilled case worker has learned to diagnose those situations which she cannot help relatively early. It profits neither the client, the agency, nor the community, for endless time and money to be spent on clients whom a keen diagnostic sense would early see as 'inaccessible to treatment'. Equally encumbent on the case worker is the responsibility for recognizing these individuals who can be helped by a deeper level of treatment than she is competent to give and for referring them for psychiatric service. Part of know-

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## Rural Adult Education Service in Quebec

*For the past two years Miss Aileen Ross has been Supervisor of Curriculum for the Rural Adult Education Service of McGill University. She has a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics from the University of London and a Master of Arts degree in sociology from the University of Chicago. Her story of work in the Eastern Townships of Quebec offers an interesting parallel to David Smith's article on "A Community Program for Study and Action" which appeared in the July 15 issue of WELFARE.*

"I could listen to this stuff for a couple of hours!"

AILEEN D. ROSS, M.A.

The young farmer smiled down at me from his perch on the rickety ladder. From his point of vantage he could see through the narrow doorway and across the crowded basement of St. Francis College to where Arthur Lismer, on the make-shift platform, was talking on modern art. The group of us around the doorway, straining our ears to hear, was typical of any group picked at random from one of the Eastern Township Community Schools. There were several farm boys, some housewives, a C.P.R. agent, a bank manager, some mill workers. The assembly period of the Richmond Community School was drawing to a close. It would end with community singing, and then the 'students' would whistle or sing the songs on their, often, lonely way home.

### AN EXPERIMENT IN RURAL ADULT EDUCATION

One School for Leaders in Eastern Townships of Quebec Province in 1938, with an attendance of some hundred adult students, had developed by the autumn of 1941 into seven Community Schools with an attendance of

nearly one thousand. The School for Leaders was one of the first projects of the Rural Adult Education Service of McGill University when they established their office at Macdonald College in the Townships in 1938. The Service was made possible by a five-year grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a grant which was given to McGill with the object of doing experimental work in rural adult education. The hope was that the Service would be able to discover techniques of education which would eventually apply to other parts of Quebec, and perhaps even to other parts of Canada. R. Alex Sim was put in charge of the Service, and the development of the different successful projects is due largely to his initiative and foresight.

The Community Schools are only one part of the program of the Service. The Farm Radio Forums, which are proving to be of such great importance this year across Canada, were initiated in the Townships during the winter of 1939 by Alex Sim and Neil Morrison, who was assisting him at that time. Then there are other pro-

jects, such as the week-end folk schools and the adult summer camp, but space will only permit me to tell in detail of the Community Schools.

The Community School is for the community. This means that it must interest and attract all adults from sixteen years right up to the eighties. In fact we have had several loyal students who are well over their eightieth birthday. There are all tastes to be considered, for although the majority of our students in the 1941 Community Schools were farm people, sixty other occupations were represented.

The Community School program contains the important element of variety and can be roughly broken up into three divisions: Courses, Assembly, and Recreation.

**COURSES** The courses offered are the backbone of the Schools, and usually last  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours. In considering which ones should be offered, the Community School executives, elected by the Schools, and responsible for planning and carrying out the program, must first consider the interests and needs of the probable students. What young farm person will be long interested in sitting in on a staid lecture with no chance of actively participating? If they should come because of their interest in some practical course such as motor mechanics or dress-making, will they get enough out of it, and enjoy the rest of the program enough to come back next year? Will there be anything in the general program which will in-

crease their interest in broader subjects, so that, if by any chance they come first to the Community School, merely through an interest in motor mechanics, they will be so stimulated or interested that they will wish to return for some other study the following year? The real problem in the choice of courses lies in discovering what adults are prepared to learn, rather than in determining what should be taught. As our Service has gradually trained the School executives to take over more and more of the responsibility of running the Community Schools the selection of courses has varied until last autumn twenty-six different subjects were offered in the seven Schools, ranging from practical courses such as home nursing and farm mechanics to the more theoretical ones of child psychology and public affairs. The instructors must also understand that the adult student will not be attracted by an imitation of the "sit-stillery" type of instruction he was forced to accept in his youth. The courses must become more and more participation groups, where all the students have an opportunity of joining in, and where all types of visual education are used to make the subject more acceptable.

**RECREATION** Recreation must be general enough to appeal to all. Our experience has shown that it is most successful when energetic folk dancing or games are introduced at the same time as an interesting movie for the less energetic people. Energy does not seem to be a matter of age.

Some of our most enthusiastic folk dancers are well over the sixty line! I cannot stress too greatly the importance of recreation. It is a sure attraction for the younger people, and has more power to bind the community into a co-operative whole than any other part of the program. In these days of strain and insecurity it is one of the greatest morale builders that can be found. But all frolicking is not recreation in the re-creative sense. The most careful planning and thought must go into this period so that it will really achieve its important aim.

**ASSEMBLY** The assembly period brings all the students together. It may be to hear a special speaker—on art, current events, health or education—to have a discussion, or to take part in some group activity such as a spelling-bee or a mock parliament. It is at this time that new ideas can be presented, and the group can gradually learn to discuss matters of importance to the community as a whole.

**HOW IS  
SERVICE  
FINANCED?**

The grant from the Carnegie Corporation covers the ordinary costs of conducting the Service, such as salaries, rent and car expenses, but the Community Schools finance themselves. They run one night a week for nine weeks, and the fee for single membership is \$1.00. The family ticket, which we are anxious to encourage, as we want the whole family at the Schools, is \$2.50. This school fee covers publicity, telephone, mailing and extra stenographic help as well as trans-

portation and materials for instructors, who give their services free. The instructors have been, as far as possible, local people. We believe that if we can assist the local experts to organize and present their material, they can do the job of instructing as well as any visiting expert. This also gives the community pride in its own abilities, helps it to develop its resources, and enhances its feeling of responsibility.

**SCHOOLS PART  
OF COMMUNITY  
LIFE**

The true test of the merit of a project is not the amount of planning or thinking which has gone into it, but the question of how it works at any given time in the community. The Community Schools can develop into a superficial means of enjoyment for a number of people, or they may grow right down to the roots of the community and form part of its life. That is why we feel that it is necessary for the community increasingly to take over the direction and planning of its own Community School. The Schools can also become channels for any new community education,—such as the much needed A.R.P. instruction or subjects such as nutrition, farming or health which have an important bearing on the war.

Five new Community Schools are being planned for this autumn, making a total of twelve. This would seem to show that the adults of the Eastern Townships have discovered that those two, rather forbidding, words 'adult education' can in practice be useful and stimulating.

## Le Nouveau Service Social de Hull

DANS LA livraison du premier avril dernier de "WELFARE", nous avons donné un court aperçu à nos lecteurs des oeuvres sociales de Hull tout en leur faisant part d'un projet d'oeuvre familiale pour cette même cité.

Ce projet est aujourd'hui une réalité et pour le bénéfice des autres cités, nous ajouterons quelques détails supplémentaires sur les circonstances qui ont amené la création de cette nouvelle oeuvre.

Il y a quatre ans, le Conseil Canadien du Bien-Etre Social faisait une enquête sociale générale sur les oeuvres de Hull: oeuvres bénévoles et publiques. Le rapport rédigé à cette occasion couvrait tous les domaines de l'activité sociale et charitable des Hullois: santé, éducation, loisirs, bien-être de l'enfance et de la famille. Le Conseil a constaté dès cette époque que les citoyens de Hull sentaient le besoin d'un organisme de service social chargé de faire un travail social intense dans les familles déshéritées. Le rapport de l'enquête du Conseil indiquait aussi la nécessité d'un tel service social. 1938 ne fut pas jugé le temps propice à la réalisation d'un tel projet, car afin d'en assurer le succès, on préférait laisser l'idée faire son chemin et remédier tout d'abord à certains autres problèmes locaux qui demandaient une solution immédiate.

Avec l'année 1939, vient la guerre. Le gouvernement fédéral décide de donner des allocations conjugales et familiales aux familles des soldats sous les drapeaux, mais il entend se servir des oeuvres existantes pour faire les enquêtes qu'exigent ces allocations. L'Oeuvre Catholique des Familles d'Ottawa se charge des enquêtes de Hull. Les problèmes sociaux que révèlent ces enquêtes dans les familles de soldats sont graves, très graves même. Le personnel de l'Oeuvre Catholique des Familles d'Ottawa se voit bientôt débordé de travail. Les citoyens, les autorités religieuses et civiques sont alertés.

La Société St-Jean-Baptiste prend l'initiative d'organiser un comité pour étudier la situation. Ce comité se met à l'oeuvre et se renseigne. Dans les assemblées publiques de citoyens, on dit à l'occasion quelques mots d'un projet de service social. Tout le monde s'accorde à ce que cette oeuvre doive être créée en dehors de toute politique de quelque nature qu'elle soit. Elle doit naître du désir des citoyens et non être la créature de tel groupement en particulier. La St-Jean-Baptiste joue un rôle très désintéressé: elle est heureuse de lancer l'idée, de fournir les membres du comité provisoire, mais elle se propose de se retirer dès que l'oeuvre aura pris naissance. Une assemblée générale réunit les représentants des diverses oeuvres de Hull. Un membre du personnel de

l'Oeuvre Catholique des Familles d'Ottawa et la secrétaire française du Conseil Canadien du Bien-Etre Social font valoir les bienfaits d'un service social familial et sa nécessité à Hull. A la fin de cette assemblée, le comité provisoire est autorisé à se mettre à la recherche de personnes susceptibles de faire partie du conseil d'administration de l'oeuvre future. Un mémoire est ensuite soumis par le Conseil Canadien du Bien-Etre Social sur l'organisation de l'oeuvre, de même qu'un projet de constitution.

Le conseil d'administration du SERVICE SOCIAL DE HULL se compose de huit membres:

Messieurs Victor Cholette, président, Daniel Gasper, vice-président, Edmond Bériault, secrétaire honoraire, Thomas Moncion, trésorier, Joseph Levasseur, John-F. Taylor, Lucien Masse, le juge Roland Millar.

Le président de la nouvelle oeuvre, monsieur Cholette, est un homme d'affaire très connu et très estimé à Hull. Deux membres du clergé local joueront le rôle d'avisers auprès du conseil d'administration. Ce dernier s'est réuni trois fois au cours de septembre. M. l'abbé John A. Macdonald, directeur des oeuvres de charité pour le diocèse d'Ottawa, m. le docteur G. F. Davidson, directeur du Conseil Canadien du Bien-Etre Social, et m. Louis Farley, avocat, ont tour à tour assisté à ces séances préliminaires. L'oeuvre a demandé sa charte d'incorporation au gouvernement provincial. Ses administrateurs sont à étudier un projet de constitution de même que le

budget nécessaire au fonctionnement de l'organisme.

Telle est à date, l'histoire du SERVICE SOCIAL DE HULL.

Son but immédiat c'est d'offrir à la population de Hull les services d'une assistante sociale qui, en collaboration avec les autres oeuvres s'efforcera de trouver une solution appropriée aux problèmes sociaux des familles et des individus en détresse, sans tenir compte de race ou de religion. Au début, l'oeuvre s'occupera *d'assistance familiale en général*, tout en s'efforçant d'amener les oeuvres à mettre leurs expériences en commun, et donc, à mieux se connaître et à coordonner leur effort charitable. L'abbé Viollet\* déclare à ce sujet: "Avec les mêmes ressources, mais avec une organisation meilleure, le gros budget de l'assistance privée, au lieu de s'éparpiller un peu trop souvent au hasard des circonstances et des découvertes, recevrait une affectation plus judicieuse, parviendrait à panser efficacement des blessures qui restent sans soins, faute de les connaître, ou qui ne reçoivent que des soins intermittents, souvent mal appliqués...". Le travailleur social n'est pas de ceux qui peuvent travailler isolément, partout et toujours il recherche la collaboration de ceux qui l'entourent.

Lorsque le SERVICE SOCIAL DE HULL sera solidement établi, il pourra, tout en conservant le service familial général, s'orienter vers quelques spécialisations du service social: ces le service des enfants ou le service des filles-mères. M.H.

\*Abbé Jean Viollet, *Petit Guide du Travailleur Social*, p. 37.



## News About People

Paralleling the announcement of Miss Blakslee's appointment for Ontario comes the news that Dr. E. Lalande, D.P.H., of the staff of the Department of Public Health in Quebec, has been appointed Director of Day Nurseries in that province, with headquarters at 89 rue Notre Dame, Montreal. A registration is being presently undertaken to ascertain the need for day nursery care in various parts of the City of Montreal. Four local committees have been set up representing French-Catholic, English-Catholic, Jewish and English-Protestant groups. It is not clear yet whether separate day nursery units will be established for each of these four groups, but it seems definite that at least there will be separate day nurseries for the French-speaking and for the English-speaking children.

\* \* \*

Mr. Maurice Cowper-Smith of the Children's Aid Society of Sarnia, Ontario, is the most recent addition to the list of social workers in the ranks of His Majesty's Canadian Forces. Mr. Cowper-Smith has joined the Canadian Army and is stationed at present at Cornwall.

\* \* \*

Mr. Walter Wood, Executive Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, joins the staff of the Children's Aid Society of York County, Ontario, on November 1st of this year.

Miss Amy Leigh, well-known to social workers throughout Canada as Welfare Director of Vancouver's City Social Service Department, and prior to that as Welfare Supervisor of the Western Division of the C.N.I.B., took leave of absence on September 14th to join the staff of the British Columbia Security Commission, which is charged by the Federal government with the responsibility for moving Japanese residents of coastal British Columbia inland to points in interior B.C., or to the Eastern provinces. Miss Leigh "hopes" to establish a welfare department within the B.C. Security Commission.

Working with Miss Leigh is Miss Martha Moscrop, formerly of the staff of Vancouver's Alexandra Neighbourhood House, and later with the Greater Vancouver Family Welfare Bureau and the City Social Service Department.

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Mr. William Morrison, one time Superintendent of the Kingston Children's Aid Society, who went from his post as Director of Alexandra Neighbourhood House, in the spring of this year, to the staff of the B.C. Security Commission, has now returned to settlement work in Vancouver, and in addition to carrying on as Director of Alexandra Neighbourhood House, is busily engaged establishing a new settlement, to be known as Gordon House, in the west end of Vancouver.

The appointment of Miss Betty Moscovich to the Vancouver district office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, as Claims Officer, has been announced. Miss Moscovich who for some years was the welfare visitor in charge of the Cranbrook district, was latterly on the staff of the Child Welfare Branch in Vancouver.

\* \* \*

**WELFARE** pays belated tribute to the social workers who made the headlines some weeks ago through announcement of the fact that they had arrived safely in England as the first contingent of the Canadian Children's Service which has undertaken to supply a limited number of Canadian social workers for special child welfare work with problem groups of evacuated children in England. The group included Miss Gertrude Bugar (formerly of Hamilton and Cornwall), Miss Alice Carroll (formerly of York County and Toronto), Mrs. Joseph Chaisson (formerly of Montreal), Miss Vesta Foster (formerly of Windsor), Miss Eileen Griffin (formerly of Vancouver and Montreal), Miss Isabel Munroe (formerly of Montreal and Edmonton), Miss Rowan Patterson (formerly of Toronto), Miss Isabel Rutter (formerly of Vancouver), Miss Marian Slater (formerly of Woodstock and Toronto), and Miss Ruth Tisdall (formerly of Vancouver). These social workers accompanied a large contingent of Canadian troops, and the press announcement stated that they sailed under heavy convoy escort. We don't wonder!

Miss Marie Riddell, graduate of the Toronto School of Social Work, and for the last eight years engaged in social work in British Columbia in various capacities with the Provincial Welfare Field Service, the Vancouver City Social Service Department, and latterly with the Vancouver Children's Aid Society, is coming to Ottawa to join the staff of the Dependents' Board of Trustees as Senior Reviewer, along with Miss Louise Gordon, Miss M. Geldard-Brown, and Miss Jean Morrison. All four Senior Reviewers are attached to the office of the Chief Reviewer, Miss Elsie Lawson.

\* \* \*

The Halifax Welfare Bureau has announced the appointment of a new executive secretary in the person of Miss Helen Burgess who assumed her new duties on October 1st. Miss Burgess took her training as a church deaconess at the Mildmay Institute in Toronto and subsequently moved to Halifax to carry on her work there.

Miss Burgess replaces Miss Hattie Ogden who retired this year after many years of service with the Bureau.

\* \* \*

Canadian Social Workers who were privileged to meet Miss Helen Hall of the Henry Street Settlement House, New York, when she attended the Canadian Conference on Social Work in Vancouver in 1938, will be interested in the news of her appointment as Assistant American Red Cross Director in Australia and adjacent islands.

## A.P.W.A. Surveys Toronto Welfare Department

**L**ATEST reports indicate that the "on-again off-again" survey of the Public Welfare Department of the City of Toronto is definitely on again. The American Public Welfare Association has been asked to undertake the study, and present plans call for the A.P.W.A. field staff to appear on the scene October 17th or shortly thereafter. The survey will be a "quickie", and it is hoped that the report will be available for presentation about the first of December.

This latest decision of the City Council of Toronto, passed by a majority of sixteen to four, constitutes, in a sense, a reversal of its decision, when it met on August 5th, not to proceed at the present time with the survey. The motion at that time to "consider the question at some future time" carried by a narrow margin of eleven to ten. It followed upon a visit paid by Mr. Fred Hoehler, Executive Director of the American Public Welfare Association (and President Elect of the National Conference of Social Work), to Toronto for the purpose of conferring with Council members about the proposed study.

The proposal to undertake a comprehensive study of the Civic Welfare Department was originally made in February of 1942 by a committee representing the Toronto Welfare Council, which had also

been active for some time in making representations to the City Council on the subject of adequate relief standards. The decision of the City Council to proceed with the study has aroused great interest in welfare circles in Toronto, and has given great encouragement to citizens, social workers and welfare administrators alike, all of whom have been interested in the development of a sound, progressive type of municipal welfare administration that will set an example to other cities of Canada. The survey is regarded as coming at a very opportune time because the low case-load presently prevailing in relief departments everywhere makes possible a clearer analysis of the administrative procedures than might be possible if the department were working under exceptionally heavy pressure.

It is understood that the study will embrace inquiry into the organization of service within the department, a review of case statistics and of procedures followed in the opening and closing of cases, an examination of staff standards, and, along with this, opportunities for staff training facilities available in Toronto. The report, when complete, is expected to include an organization chart defining responsibilities and functions of the various branches of the

department, a recommended schedule of standards for personnel, recommendations for the development of a rehabilitation program for partially unemployables still on the relief rolls, and further suggestions as to the use of staff with

special skills in fields such as nutrition, intensive case work, etc.

Every civic welfare department in Canada can expect to benefit by a close study of the report when completed, in the light of each city's local experience.

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## NOTES ABOUT HALIFAX

**T**HE Canadian Welfare Council's Executive Director, Dr. George F. Davidson, paid a visit to Halifax in the midst of the Welfare Fund's Campaign, arriving on the evening of September 28th, and leaving on the afternoon of October 3rd.

While in the city, he met with the Delinquency Committee of the Council of Social Agencies, addressed the second luncheon meeting of the Halifax Welfare Fund, spoke over the radio in support of the campaign, gave a talk to the Provisional Class of the Halifax Junior League, and addressed a special meeting called to mark the opening of the second year of the Maritime School of Social Work.

In addition, conferences were held with the executives of the Children's Aid Society, Halifax Welfare Bureau, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, as well as with provincial and civic officials, including the Provincial Minister of Health, the Deputy Minister of Health, the Director and Assistant Director of Child Welfare for the Province, the City Police Chief, Police Matron, Juvenile Court Judge, City Health Officer and Superintendent of the City Home.

Visits were paid to most of the hostels and recreation centres for Merchant Seamen and the Armed Services in the city, as well as to the Wartime Housing projects, and the Merchant Seamen's Manning Pool.

Dr. Davidson has just returned to the office as this issue of *WELFARE* goes to press, but his impressions of a week spent in wartime Halifax will be reported briefly in the next issue of the magazine.

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## NOTES ON NUTRITION IN INDUSTRY

*Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa*

**C**ONSIDERABLE interest is being aroused by a new booklet entitled "Nutrition in War Industry". Prepared by Nutrition Services, it is being distributed upon request to Canadian employers and physicians connected with industry, as part of the government's plan to assist war industries in providing better food for workers. Amongst the topics dealt with are: Planning food facilities, problems of management, vitamin pills in industry.

Improving nutritional standards in industry will be a two-fold task. Management must be encouraged to assist workers in getting nutritious meals of natural foods with reasonable ease and economy. Workers themselves must be encouraged to use foods of high nutritional value. There is an educational job to be done amongst workers who make their own lunches, those who buy their meals at a canteen or cafeteria, and the women at home who pack lunches for their menfolk.

## Volunteers for Family Service

**S**OCIAL work today is facing the greatest crisis in its history.

Staffs are being depleted of trained personnel as governments make ever increasing demands on the limited supply of professional workers, and the public, on which social work depends in a large part for its funds, is being staggered by war loans and mounting taxation. It seems particularly fitting therefore that the Family Welfare Association of America should have recently published *Volunteers for Family Service*. This pamphlet of 92 pages is divided into five sections—Our Common Desire to Serve, Planning for Volunteer Participation, Volunteer Service on Boards, Volunteer Service on Advisory and Study Committees, and Individual Jobs for Volunteers.

Apart from the content, the pamphlet is interesting because it is a co-operative effort by several people, and its editing is a condensation of the replies to questionnaires sent out to fifty member agencies of the Family Welfare Association of America. Reports from the Committee on Volunteers of the Social Case Work Council, the National Committee on Volunteers in Social Work, and

*Volunteers for Family Service*, a recently published pamphlet by the Family Welfare Association of America, 122 East 22nd Street, New York, is reviewed by one of Montreal's outstanding welfare workers.

GENEVIEVE PEMBROKE

the Association of Junior Leagues of America were also studied, to give a well-rounded picture. A bibliography is included.

Professional workers in the family field, as well as those in other fields of social work, will find the material interesting and of definite interpretative value. It should give them fresh incentive to plan for recruiting, training and using volunteers to the maximum. Suggestions as to training courses, supervision and placement are set out in detail.

Volunteers, on the other hand, should study the pamphlet diligently. Not only does it give credit to the contribution they are making, and can make, to social work in general, and to the family services in particular, but it sounds a clarion call for still greater participation in today's struggle for our democratic way of life.

The editor of F.W.A.A. Publications, Maureen La Barre, and her associates, are to be congratulated on the format and easy reading style. It is a "must" for the family service interpreter.



at the expense of the working populations of those territories, but are conducted with a view first and foremost to their advantage and welfare. But at least the case for protective labour legislation may be considered as proved and accepted. To realize the truth of this assertion, we have only to compare past and present attitudes towards the question of hours of work. During the last war the eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week was generally regarded as something like an ultimate aim in the field of social reform. Far longer hours than this were currently worked, particularly in the war industries, despite the warnings of such bodies as the Industrial Fatigue Research Board in Great Britain. Lord Leverhulme was considered to have defended a paradox when he argued that a six-hour working day was in sight. In 1919 the International Labour Conference was considered to have taken an almost revolutionary step in adopting a Draft Convention limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week. Yet in 1935 the International Labour Conference adopted a blanket Draft Convention embodying the principle of the forty-hour week (a limit which had by the outbreak of war in 1939 been accepted and applied in a considerable number of industrial countries). Moreover, the efforts of the governments in many of the belligerent countries are now directed, not towards securing an

increase in the hours of work in war industries, but towards securing their limitation or reduction, since it is universally recognized that prolongation of hours of work beyond a reasonable limit inevitably results in lower efficiency and reduced production. Even Japan found it necessary in the early stages of its campaign against China to introduce for the first time legislation limiting the hours of work of adult males, owing to the serious consequences that excessively long hours in the munitions industries were beginning to produce.

### Toward Social Security

Similarly, the case for social insurance has no longer to be argued. Under the influence and stimulus of the International Labour Organization, social insurance has spread from country to country, from risk to risk, and from category to category of workers. A point has now been reached where social assistance and social insurance are being combined and co-ordinated in order to produce effective social security. In New Zealand, for instance, a social security system has now been evolved which "assures a minimum of subsistence to every citizen and his dependents in any emergency which may deprive them of their livelihood, and also a complete range of health services."\*

Yet it is being more and more

\*cf. International Labour Office, *Approaches to Social Security: An International Survey*, Montreal, 1942, p. 92.

clearly realized that the social objective we are pursuing, and are bound to pursue, signifies something much more than a combination of adequately enforced protective legislation and social security, however complete. The fundamental importance of the measures in the third and fourth groups into which I have subdivided those listed in the Preamble to the Constitution of the I.L.O. begins to be appreciated—far more fully, indeed, than it was when that Preamble was drafted. Recurrent economic crises have taught us, for instance, far more about the effects, if not about the causes of unemployment. The aim still remains the *prevention* not the palliation of unemployment. What the worker wants, and needs, and is entitled to is not a dole but an occupation; and this occupation must yield him an adequate living wage—adequate to enable him and his dependents to live a decent human life, but whereas the tasks set the International Labour Organization in respect of elementary labour protection and of social insurance proved to be well within its powers and have been to a considerable extent successfully accomplished, the magnitude and difficulty of these economic tasks were not at first fully realized. Despite the efforts of the Organization there has been regression, not progress, since the end of the last war, in respect of security of employment.

### **Social Reconstruction**

The social reconstruction at which we are now aiming and

which we have been promised, must be such as to ensure each worker an occupation suited to his capacities, and adequate remuneration. The principal resolution adopted at the Conference of the International Labour Organization in New York in November 1941 aims at defining the responsibilities and the tasks of the Organization in relation to post-war reconstruction. It asks that the International Labour Organization be represented in any peace or reconstruction conference following the war; it suggests that the governments should set up "representative agencies for the study of the social and economic needs of the post-war world and that such agencies should consult with the appropriate organs of the International Labour Organization"; and it proposes that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should "set up from its own membership a small tripartite committee, instructed to study and prepare (I) measures of reconstruction (II) measures to deal with unemployment, which should be empowered to enlist the assistance of technically qualified experts and authorized to co-operate with governmental, inter-governmental, and private agencies engaged in similar studies, and with those agencies whose present activities in the social and economic field affect the conditions under which post-war programs will be carried out.\* At a meeting recently held in London, the

\*Towards Our True Inheritance—The Reconstruction Work of the I.L.O., Montreal, 1942.

Emergency Committee of the Governing Body approved proposals to give effect to these suggestions.

### **Economic Reorganization**

It would be impossible within the scope of the present article to outline the precise program for the activities of the International Labour Organization under this heading. Clearly, the Organization will be called upon to concern itself with economic questions far more directly and actively than in the past. This does not mean that it should duplicate or compete with other organizations, national or industrial, working in the economic field. It must, however, scrutinize their plans and proposals so as that whatever measures of economic reconstruction, investment and development may be envisaged are framed with due regard for the social objective, and so conduce to the elimination of unemployment and the attainment of a higher standard of life and welfare. Moreover, the unique experience of the International Labour Organization, and its world-wide contacts with administrators, employers and workers, should enable it to play a useful part in preparing the way for those international economic understandings towards which the whole free world now aspires.

The spirit in which the problems of post-war economic reconstruction are being tackled justifies the hope that those problems will not for long remain unsolved. People everywhere are beginning to realize the magnitude of the forces that lie within man's control if he can only make up his

mind to use them rationally. The human spirit is gradually shaking off its scarcity complex. We are beginning to understand that, by the use of modern methods, we can quickly and easily repair the material damage wrought by the war if we will set about doing so as wholeheartedly as the various peoples are now proceeding with the business of fighting. Fewer and fewer people cry out that we cannot "afford" to build up a prosperous social order, and more and more realize that the worst form of extravagance is to allow millions of our fellow citizens to drag out their lives in enforced idleness, and millions of others to devote their energies to wasteful or superfluous activities.

The prospects, then, that after the end of this war we may achieve a state of full personal and social security and economic prosperity seem to be reasonably bright. Shall we declare ourselves satisfied with such a prospect? My answer would be, a thousand times no! A social order dominated by a desire for "safety first", in which the sole aim was to make more and more machines and achieve a constantly higher degree of material well-being, might prove to be the most dreary form of slavery the world has ever known. Had we to choose the goal to which our efforts should be directed at the end of this war, who would not prefer to boast with Faust that he had conferred upon many millions the chance of a life, not of safety, but of free activity?\*

\*Eröffn' ich Räume vielen Millionen (Nicht sicher zwar, doch tätig-frei zu wohnen).

### Freedom of Association

This reflection brings us to a consideration of the fourth group of tasks outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution of the International Labour Organization—those that have an essentially political character. The group contains only one item, which may, however, be taken as standing for all the rest: "The recognition of the principle of freedom of association". A brief reminder of the historical background to this principle may help us to appreciate its significance. In the years just preceding the outbreak of the last war there had been a widespread revolt against the sociological conceptions that were implicit alike in the aims of the parties of the Right and of the Left. It was beginning to be realized that the increasing domination of the machine might well produce, not an era of greater human freedom, but something suspiciously akin to slavery. Among specifically Christian thinkers this revolt took shape in such a book as Hilaire Belloc's *The Servile State*. Among the workers it found expression in the Syndicalist Movement in France and Italy, and the Guild Socialist Movement in England. The belief held in common by all those who took part in these various movements was that political democracy is likely to prove an illusion unless it be based upon economic democracy.

The fundamental considerations underlying this discussion were, no doubt, in the minds of the authors of the Constitution of the I.L.O. and

led to the principle of freedom of association being permanently inscribed in the new international labour charter. The whole structure of the International Labour Organization was based upon the practical application of that principle through what has come to be currently called the "tripartite" system. It was felt by the authors of the Constitution that the right solution for the world's labour and industrial problems must be worked out, not by government experts alone, but by the governments, management and workers jointly.

How the Organization might have developed in a politically stable world and in conditions of economic prosperity is now, alas, only a matter of speculation. The emergence of the present world struggle has now thrown those problems into another perspective and they are being approached from a changed angle. The war emergency threw into relief the positive nature of the collaboration that the workers as a class were called upon to supply, not only individually in the factories and workshops, but collectively through their accredited representatives.

Perhaps the surest proof of the vitality of a democracy is its capacity to throw up powerful movements based on free association among different groups of citizens for the defence of their specific interests. Our nations, with their free trade union movements playing an increasingly active and positive part in the life

Continued on page 36

## Canada Moves North

CANADA'S northland is assuming increasing importance because of its strategic position. With the world at war, its natural resources are more valuable and these Arctic lands are not a barren wilderness but an asset. The northern air routes may bring our enemies ever nearer but Arctic supply lines, free from the menace of submarines, and the vast inland waterways may be used to aid our allies in Siberia and Alaska.

Mr. Finnie has a boundless faith in the future of the North and has written this book to make us realize its importance. He is well qualified for his task, for he was born there and his father was Director of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of Interior. He has travelled widely in both the eastern and western Arctic and has had an opportunity to observe conditions at first hand.

After an historical account of the opening up of the country by fur traders and explorers, he tells of the northland he knows. Gold mining, the oil rush in the Mac-Kenzie District and the discovery of radium at Great Bear Lake are vividly described. The chapter on Yellow Knife mining camp is as realistic as a film and is the highlight of the book. In the race for metals that is such a vital part of this war, not only these established

RICHARD FINNIE

mines but also the base metal deposits in the Eastern Arctic increase in importance. The latter should be developed and the vast waterpower utilized as Russia has done in Siberia, Mr. Finnie believes.

The author makes an ardent plea to the government for more scientific expeditions for research on Arctic conditions, and to promote the welfare of the inhabitants. The Hudson's Bay Company comes in for its share of criticism. The author feels it has exploited the natives and made them dependent on goods and tools alien to their way of life. He is no respecter of persons or officials and is very critical of the present administration of the Territories. He believes that the Eskimos and Indians have been left too much to the undirected guidance of the missionaries and traders. Most of the schools and hospitals are run by the Anglican and Catholic churches. Mr. Finnie feels that these services should be taken over by the government. The missionaries are doing a valuable work but he contends the Eskimo children should learn trades and develop their mechanical aptitude. The introduction of cariboo herding is a step in the right direction and farming, already introduced as far



north as Aklavik, should be further extended. Mr. Finnie's ideas are very forcefully presented and are well worth serious consideration.

One section of the book is devoted to writings about the Canadian north. Fur trader and mounted policeman, tourist and explorer, missionary and miner have all been moved to describe their experiences. Some are written to thrill the reader with little regard for the truth and others to obtain funds for further exploration or missionary work. The author is very critical of all who romanticize the Canadian northland.

This is a very timely book for we are now conscious as never before of our unprotected north. There is a great deal of very valuable information given and the excellent photographs add to its interest. If the author had not repeated the historical data in the introductory chapters, your attention would have been caught sooner. His sincere feeling for the country and its people and his honest picture of the Northland of today make up for deficiencies in style and arrangement. He is so frank in his criticism that he may antagonize many but it is a most stimulating book. E.B.L.

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#### OBJECTIVES IN MODERN FAMILY CASE WORK . . . Continued from page 20

ing ourselves is knowing the limitations in our skills.

Social case work is then a way of helping people who are in social difficulty—whether the difficulty arises out of the environment or out of the individual's own personality adjustment. It is a service

that has much more meaning and promise than seemed possible when Canadian family work had its beginning twenty-five years ago. Family case work will meet its greatest challenge in the immediate years ahead. May we be worthy of the challenge!

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#### THE NEW SOCIAL OBJECTIVES . . . Continued from page 34

of the whole community, can still supply such proof. These movements have triumphantly stood the test of danger, adversity and privation. They have become during the war an important, indeed a vital, part of democratic organization against external aggression. Can their intimate collaboration, carrying with it real responsibility, be maintained when external and obvious dangers no longer so clearly threaten the life of the demo-

cratic communities. Will the working citizen be ready to show the same collective vigilance in prosperity as in hardship, in collaboration as in conflict? If these questions can be answered affirmatively, then we can work confidently for the new order that is to be based on full social security; and it will perhaps be within the framework of the International Labour Organization that the decisive test will be applied.





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